NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Rejected communications will not be re-

Letters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, THE EMERALD WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Eroadway.-AFTER DARK; OB, LON-BOWERY THEATEE, Bowery .- THE FEMALE DETEC-

FRENCH THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. -GENEVIEVE DE BUABANT. Matines at 1.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 28d street.—Charbon DE FORTUNIO-LES BAVARDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brandway.-HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-FIFTH GRAND WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THRATRE, Thirlish street and

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTERLS, 720 Broadway. - ETHIO-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Brondway. ETHIO-PIAN ENTERTAL MENTS, SINGLING, DANGING, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocalism, Regro Minsphelsy, &c. Matines at 25.

HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broad-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Postteenth street.—Equestrian and Gymnastic descriptions of Matines as 236.

CENTRAL PARE GALDEN.-THEO. THOMAS' GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. Matthew at 2.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Grand Sunday Con-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HooLEY'S

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) (TERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-Hooley's Minsterio - Nama Claus," Gifts, &c. BROOKLYN ATHEN SUM, corner of Atlantic and Cliniton ats. Signor Bland, Matthee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSICUS OF ASATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 26, 1868.

TER NEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated December 25. The Greek Chambers have granted the demands of the government for men and money. The Patrie, of Paris, published a despatch on Thursday, dated Athens, December 22, which says that the Greek people are in favor of peace, and do not desire war with Turkey. The Amstrian Ambassadors have both been withdrawn from Athens and Constantinople and others appointed in their places.

The conference of the Creat Powers on the Pastern question will meet in Paris in January. Russia has asked that hostilities be suspended until the proposed conference has ended its deliberations. The Sublime Ports has extended the time for the

the Turkish dominions. The Earl of Shangon died on the 24th .

Paraguay.

By the Atlantic cable we have news from Paraguay to the 2d inst. The ailled forces, under the command of Marshal Caxing made a desperate attack upon Villeta, President Lopez's stronghold, and were de feated with a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded.

Miscellaneous.

The general amnesty proclamation of President Johnson excites little comment in Washington and is regarded as a reaster of little moment by democrats and moderate republicans. Extreme radicals, another Presidential "out rage," and a few of the more violent suggest another impeachment

as ington that General Grant

will offer Hop. Jun F. Wilson, of Iowa, the post Mr. Wilson has a powertion of Attorney Colfax, and is also the choice ful friend in Spease of the West for a till in General Grant's Cabinet. The Peruvian more ment, which have t or purchased of our governor some weeks lying at the mouth of the Minds river, have proved to be taken to the Pensacola Navy undt for sea and will The Peruvians are reported to have been bad a -- in the purchase of these

The family of the McDonald of Philadelphia were sufficient of the lay night by the gas from a coal stove when as burning all night in their bedroom. One description is dead and another is not expected to recovist.

A large chair factory in Philadelphia was burned several firemen were badly yesterday morn topured by the full per of ladders. Speaker Colfax actived in Springfield, Mass., yes-

terday, and is the guest of Samuel Bowles, the edifor of the Republicant. This evening he will hold a reception at the rooms of the Springfield Club. Twenty-seven the usand clears were seized vester. day in Baltimore on poard the steamer Cuba, from Havana, for a violation of the revenue law.

Christmas was more generally celebrated in this country yesterday than ever before. In Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities stores and shops were closed and business was almost en-

The Woman's Hights Convention at Concord, N. H., was emmently successful, and showed that the movement have many sympathizers among the voters of the Granite State. Among the speakers was Mrs. Earper, colored, who claimed for the women of her own race the right of suffrage the same as for white women.

A desperate light between negroes and Germans

occurred in a ballroom in McKenzie street, Newark, on Christmas eve. At the commencement of the trouble the lights were put out and the greater part of the fight took place in the dark. Pive persons were injured and nine negroes were arrested.

Chicago is reported to have been swindled out of \$1,000,000 worth of real estate by means of fraudulent tax titles and forged deeds.

Secretary Welles has officially accepted the transfer of League Island, made by the city authorities of Philadelphia to the government for a havy yard.

The City. About eleven o'clock, on Christmas eve. a gang of burglars forced their way into No. 646 Broadway. broke open a sale, from which they abstracted \$10,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry and made

good their escape with their booty. The Inman line steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, will leave pier 45, North river, at one P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at tweive M. The General Transatiantic Company's steamship St. Laurent, Captain Bocande, will leave pier 50,

North river, at two P. M. to-day for Brest and Havre. The malis for France will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The Merchants' line steamship Sherman, Captain Henry, will be despatched at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct from pier No. 12 North river.

The Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain McDia mid, will leave pler to North river at three P. M. to day for Havena and 'ew Orleans.

The steamship viego, Captain Buckley, will gar from pier 21 East river at three P. M. to day for he

he steamship trees Cromwell, Capiala Vall.

will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day

The steamship Alabama, Captain Limeburner, will sali at three P. M. to-day, from pier 22 North river, for Mobile, via Fernandina, Pla.

The steamer San Jacinto. Captain Atkins, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for The steamship Champion, Captain Lockwood, for

Charleston, S. C., will leave pier No. 5 North river at hree P. M. to-day. The Old Dominion line steamship Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, will leave pier 37 North river at three P. M. to-day for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. The Express line steamship Valley City will sail from pler 15 East river at four P. M. to-day for Wash-

ington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va. · Prominent Arrivals in the City.

George Francis Train, Colonel Kinney, John J. Knox and J. M. Davis, of Washington; W. P. Kellogg, of New Orleans ; E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire ; ieneral W. S. Schaffer, of the United States Army, and Major Kendrick, of West Point, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor Walker, of Jamaica, W. L., and G. C. Strahan, of the Royal Artillery, are at the Clarendon

Samuel J. Carrington, of Richmond, Va., is at the New York Hotel. Colonel J. Foster, Jr., of the United States Army;

Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, and M. Porter, of Lan caster, are at the St. Julien Hotel. Colonel H. W. Freedley and Captain E. P. Doherty, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolisan

Marsball, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Brewster, of Philadelphia; General A. B. Pauling, of Michigan, and J. B. Abbott, of Kansas,

are at the Astor House.

Colonel Reed and Major Robert Russell, of the Inited States Army, and Professor Robertson, of Montreal, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Issue Between Congress and General Grant.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and a great and dark. shadow is being projected over every interest in the land by the looming up in Congress of a determination not to remove from the Executive of the country the shackles which, in a moment of party hatred and fear, the radical majority were enabled to impose upon the President. When the Tenure of Office bill was passed the pretext was that it was necessary to control the occupant of the chair, and no means or arguments were used to assist its passage except such as were exclusively personal to President Johnson: No man who advocated the measure, in or out of Congress, dared to proclaim an intention to disturb the harmony of the powers of government, as adjusted in the constitution, and which, from the first moment of our national existence, has contributed so greatly to our national growth and greatness. Had such an intention been avowed by the framers of that bill it would have been received everywhere with a burst of popular indignation and teorn, and President Johnson would have become a martyr instead of a reproach in the public esteem.

To-day the position is changed. A man endowed in the highest degree with the confidence of his fellow citizens is about to assume the Executive authority, which they have conferred upon him in the hope that his wisdom will bring back the glad sunlight of peace to the land and his integrity restore simplicity and honesty to the overgrown and corrupt branches of government. Across the field of this fair hope a dark shadow portends, and the disposition of Congress to bestow distrust where the people have conferred confidence is its cause. One-third of the last session of the present Congress has already expired, and from what has therein passed we may know the spirit that animates the body and what will be its course in the remaining eight weeks it has to sit, unless some great power forces it to depart from its intended course.

As at present limited by the legislation of Congress the Presidential office and power hich General Grant will assume on the 4th of March next will be utterly useless for good in the path where most is expected of him. Not only can he not control the policy of his government in affairs of State, but he cannot appoint his Cabinet council nor remove the head of a subordinate bureau, nor even kick out of office any corrupt inspector who may be in league with the whiskey ring. This degradation of the Presidential office to a mere nullity is destructive to our form of government and will be ruinous to national and private interests. It is incumbent on Congress at the earliest possible moment to restore to the Presidency the powers which the constitution conferred upon it. In the person of General Grant there is not the slightest shadow of a reason for continuing the distrust which has been heaped on President Johnson, and a refusal or neglect to repeal the Tenure of Office bill will simply amount to a determination on the part of Congress to deprive him of the power to do the good which the people have appointed him to do.

Should Congress fall to do this necessary and just act there will be but one course left for General Grant to pursue. On taking the chair he must appoint to positions in his Cabinet men whom he knows and whom he can trust to agree with him in any great question that may arise. And should any not agree with him let him displace them at once and trust the people to sustain him. The constitution, it is true, makes the secretaries of departments the advisers of the President; but they are his subordinate officers, not his masters, and any other interpretation of our plan of government is simply to impose confusion, contention and impotency upon the head of the State. At a time like this, when every branch of the administration requires to be purged of the foulest corruption and jobbery, and when we have elected to office the man of our choice to do this work, it would be folly or madness, or something worse than either, to tie his hands with the present Tenure of Office law. On Congress rests the onus of the act. They are called upon to move before General Grant assumes the office, and if they refuse or fail to do so there can be but one deduction as to the reason for their course-they either distrust General Grant, or they are determined that he shall not have power to purge the government of its manifold corruptions and wick -

GERRRAL BUTLER IN THE NEW CARINET.-It is rumored around Washington that General General Butler the position of Attorney a forthe Cabrast the orea coption is that he | compel Brazil, the head and front of the allianse, to give it up as a bad job.

Cuba-Is it Annexation or a West India Confederation?

The report of our special correspondent at Havana, published in another column, of a conversation with one of the secret agents of the revolution in Cuba gives a clear and practical idea of the views and wishes of the revolutionists. Whatever may be the position of the gentleman in the present movement it is evident that he has intellectual grasp and some breadth of view; and as we read his expressions we find much that is in accordance with the ideas of many of his countrymen with whom we have conversed. A long repressed hatred of the unwise and exclusive rule of Spain breathes in every expression, and a longing for some foreign sympathy and aid is apparent throughout the conversation. But there are two points, not so pungently expressed as those to which we have referred, latent in the document, and to which we would more particularly direct attention.

The aim of the present revolutionary leaders is evidently independence, and not annexation to the United States. This is apparent in the conditional form in which the speaker places this result in his statement of the objects and interests of the war. These are, he says, "the independence of the island, the establishment of a Cuban republic, the abolition of slavery, and the ultimate annexation of the cour try to the United States, when its people are satisfied that it can enter the Union as a sovereign State and remain so." This "when" is a diplomatic sop, evidently thrown in for the purpose of conciliating popular sympathy in this country for the revolution. At a later period of the conversation a more frank expression of the object of the revolutionists is given in these words:-"For that reason the annexation scheme has been postponed, and it is probable that if the revolution is successful the Cubans will adopt a new plan-viz., a West India confederation, uniting Cuba, Hayti, St. Domingo, Porto Rico and several other islands under a federal government." This is exactly the aim and tendency of the revolution, as the HERALD pointed out some time since in reviewing the movements now going on in the American Mediterranean. But it matters little what the present aims of the leaders are; all of these islands will be more prosperous and happy under the protection and control of the United States, to which they are all tending, than in any other connection.

There is another idea, not so directly given expression, in the words of the speaker, but yet evident in his mind, to those who read this document understandingly. His words are these :- "The present condition of the revolution will not permit me to say what will be the solution of the slavery question." This means that the speaker, an emissary from the Eastern department, is not entirely in accord with those of the Western department. The former want revolution at all hazards; the latter want revolution, but they want also to retain their slaves. It is this fact which has prevented the wealthy planters of the West from following the lead of the last, and thus making the movement general in the whole island. By this wavering course the Havana capitalists have prepared the ground for the coming of General Dulce, with conciliatory offers from Spain, but they have incurred also a greater danger than what would have accrued to them had they promptly co-operated with their Eastern compatriots and driven the Spaniards everywhere to the shelter of the guns of their ships. By their inaction they are enabling the colonial authorities to throw all their forces upon the insurgents in the Eastern department, and perhaps to drive them to the fastnesses of the country and an war in Cuba may thus degenerate into a servile war, whatever views the Cuban leaders may now entertain regarding independence or annexation.

Women's Rights.

The strong-minded women of St. Louis are busily exercised at the present moment about women's rights. It appears that the city boasts an organization known by the name of the Woman's Suffrage Association. This association, which is affiliated with sister associations that are scattered everywhere over the Union, has forwarded to Congress a petition, which is signed by some two thousand persons and which prays for the privilege of voting. At the same time we learn that of thirteen persons now confined in the Tomba on the charge of murder four are women, and that the combined strength of the associated sisterhood is now being exerted to save one of the murderesses from the gallows. Women really do not know what they want. The one sorrow is that they cannot all get comfortably married. We can discover no good reason why they should be allowed to vote. If a woman has good looks she runs a good chance for a husband, and, having a husband, her mouth should be shut. So far as we can see at present, the best thing that could be done for strong-minded women of the women's rights order would be to build a few additional lunatic asylums. We commend this idea to Mrs. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and the rest of them.

Paraguay-A Repulse of the Allies. The little republic of Paraguay is not yet vanouished. Brazil and her allies have found another hard nut to crack in the strong position of Lopez at Villeta, for in a desperate attack upon it on the 15th ultimo they were, according to our despatches on the subject of last night, repulsed, with the loss of fifteen hundred men killed and wounded-probably more than fifteen per cent of the whole force engaged. Villeta is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay river, a short distance below Asuncion, the capital of Lopez, and is a very strong position naturally; for, as we understand it, the fortifications (earthworks) are proof against the enemy's iron-clads, while against a land attack the forts are very difficult of approach because of the surrounding swamps. On the opposite side of the main river at this point the Pilcomayo, an immense Grant will present as a peace offering to tributary from the west, and draining a vast region rich in cattle, comes in, so that it will General in his Cablust. It is doubtful whether | take some time for the allies to starve out den will accept. The radicals are anxious to Lopez. It will not be surprising, therefore if get also out of the House of Representatives, he should yet exhaust the powerful coalias he can make more moles in Congress | tion against him with his beroic resistance, and

The Eastern Question-The Fence Conference Definitely Arranged.

Through the cable we are enabled to give our readers this morning quite a budget of interesting European despatches, embracing the latest information affoat yesterday in Berlin, Paris and London. The most important item is that the proposed conference of the great European Powers has been definitely arranged and that it will meet in Paris early in January. Next, it appears that all parties concerned, great and small, are peaceably inclined and in favor of the conference, and that of all the leading Powers England is the most indifferent concerning it. This may be so, as England is preoccupied and has her hands full with her new reform movement, Gladstone and John Bright.

The conference, however, being resolved upon, the question recurs what can it do to secure peace on this Eastern question? Unless the Turk and the Greek go into the convention they cannot be bound by it, and it is not yet settled that either of them is ready to surrender his pretensions to this board of arbitrators. Greece, in fact, is actively arming for war, relying upon the strong arm of Russia, while the Sultan doubtless feels assured that, should the worst come to the worst, England and France will be found to help him from sheer necessity against the Cossack. The only points perfectly clear at present are that Prussia has a peace policy in view from which she expects to complete the unification of Germany, and that Napoleon is too much absorbed in Spain and the republican elements of France to be diverted for the present into other embarrassments. We know, to be sure, that every State in Europe with heavy debts is under bonds to keep the peace; but we know at the same time what a great fire a little spark may kindle, and that the spark as between Turkey and Greece is not a small matter to extinguish.

Progress of the Troubles in La Plata Valley.

Our news from the Plata river and Rio Janeiro is of great interest. Our fleet has gone up the Paraná to demand an explanation of Lopez for the imprisonment of Bliss and Masterman; President Sarmiento has released all the Paraguay prisoners : General Caxias is, as usual, trying to flank the Paraguayans, and the war moves more slowly than ever.

At Rio Janeiro there is a storm brewing around the ears of Dom Pedro II. The empire is tired-disgusted, in fact-with the war. Drained of financial and muscular power, it cannot longer continue the struggle with any hope of success. The Cabinet has plainly told the Emperor this, and he, knowing, as we have often said, that "he is fighting for his crown as much as Lopez is fighting to hold his own governmental position," threatens "if any negotiation be entered into with Lopez it must be carried on by my successor, for I will abdicate if such procedure be carried out." This proves that the war has reached a crisis and that very soon we shall hear of negotiations being opened between the belligerents contrary to the scandalous and barbaric treaty through which the strife was commenced.

The Plata valley belongs to the people who inhabit it, and should be governed by them. It is not for the interests of the civilized world that Brazil should control the whole of Eastern South America. In this view we uphold the gallant defence which Lopez is making against the aggressions of Brazil on the one side and the national suicide which the Argentine Republic is trying to commit on the other. We know President Sarmiento well and misjudge him if he fails to see that Argentine interests demand an alliance with Paraguay rather than with Brazil, the natural and hereditary enemy of the Plata valley.

Let us have peace in South America, for it is the other half of ourselves. It has a foreign trade of nearly five hundred millions of dollars annually. It is an East Indies lying at our very doors, and its magnificent domain is as yet untouched by our commerce. We want Brazil and the Plata valley to turn their substance into the channels of trade and civilization and do as they are fully able to dodouble their products in the next decade. In war they will simply exhaust themselves, and at its close they will find that nothing has been gained except disgust, dishonor and poverty.

Senator Trumbull's Bill on Lynch Law. The recent execution by a mob of the two parties accused of robbing an express car in Indiana, who were delivered up by the Canadian anthorities under provisions of the extradition treaty, has called from Senator Trumbuil a new bill to preserve the persons of prisoners so delivered from the violence of selfconstituted vigilance committees. Of course the law already denounces such acts and provides for the punishment of those who commit them; but then, unfortunately, the law does not always reach the criminals who deserve to be hanged from a tree, nor the violators of the law. who give them a long rope and short shrift. There are localities in which the slow and dubious process of the courts does not meet the exigency, and hence the fulness of justice often lapses to the people. This may be true in Indiana. It is certainly true in Texas and Arkansas and other Southern States, and we cannot claim that even in our own city, the centre of civilization, our skirts are entirely clear of the same iniquity.

We notice that the vigilance committee at New Albany, Ind., who hanged the express robbers have issued a circular warning all those who oppose their measures that if they persist in their opposition they will be summarily dealt with. This is an unpleasant state of affairs for the people of that locality. But we do not see how Senator Trumbull's bill is going to mend the matter. What we want is firm and honest judges to enforce the law, and not any additional legislation.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT .-There is now no doubt that amicable relations between the President and General Grant will soon be re-established. The Christmas amnesty proclamation received the entire approbation of the President elect before Mr. Johnson's signature was put to it, and as it is well known that the General has been consulted on various other important State matters it is fair to presume that nothing remains to confirm the entente cordiale between the outgoing and the incoming Execurives but the formal shaking of hands. Seseral Grant is determined to have peace.

Grant's Pelicy.

Apparently a man can have a policy and not know it. The idea that the President elect is a person without a policy seems merely to have flowed from a misunderstanding in regard to the use of words, and is par. of the difference that arises between the community and a man who never heard a thing "called by that name before." Grant has, in fact, very positive ideas on a great many subjects, and as the world pretty well knows that he is a man who sticks to his ideas we shall be astonished if these firmly held views do not in time make a very substantial fabric of policy more puzzling than pleasing to Congress. He has, for instance, rather close notions on national expenditure and simple thoughts in regard to economy. He believes that a nation in debt, as this nation is, and actually not meeting its obligations already incurred, has no right to go on incurring new obligations, and we fancy that the plain people will concur with him in this. Here, then, is a point of policy of the most extensive import. It is sound in morality and in finance, but we cannot hope that the Congressional jobbers will ac-

THE PRESS AND THE AMNESTY PROCLAMA-TION .- We give some comments of the press this morning on the President's amnesty proclamation, clearing off the last instalment of the rebel leaders of the South, including Jeff Davis and his farce of a trial, for treason and rebellion. From these comments it would seem that the proclamation does not amount to much, although one radical organ suspects that its design on the part of the bellicose Johnson is to raise a constitutional rumpus with Congress on the fourteenth amendment. We have a hint from Washington that some of the ultras there of the anti-Johnson school think that Andy Johnson, in this last bit of impertinence, has been treading very close to the impeachment trap. But surely when the outgoing President has been rendered powerless to do anything else he may be excused and even approved for exercising his still reserved prerogative of pardoning sinners against the constitution-the blessed constitution-which he cherishes as the apple of his eye. For our part we rejoice that he has put an end to the tiresome and useless mockery of the trial of Jeff Davis and the bail bond of Greeley, whether law bail or straw bail.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.-The interesting letters from the west coast of Mexico, which we publish to-day in another column, give a faithful picture of the process of disintegration and decay through which that country is passing. Poverty and dilapidation is the rule, not the exception; and the only remedy which the hungry office-seekers find for existing evils is the creation of several new State governments. which shall make more offices and more chances for plundering the public. Events on the Pacific coast are pointing with unwavering fidelity to the coming solution. While the inheritors of a rich soil, abundant mineral resources and a fine climate can make nothing but poverty and decay of their inheritance, a powerful community is rapidly growing up on their border-enterprising, active and restless in aspiration. Whatever Western Mexico holds of good in its population is contracting new ties with their prosperous neighbors on the Pacific; and some bright day the sleepy powers in Vera Cruz and the capital will wake to find a new state of things, in which they will have little or no part.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS OBSERVANCE.-The oldest inhabitant does not remember many Christmas days colder than yesterday, and the cold extended over an immense section of the Union. Nevertheless, the day was generally observed throughout the country with a marked devotion to the usual religious solemnities and social festivities and amusements. The churches, the Park and the skating rinks were well patronized during the day and the theatres and negro minstrels in the evening; but still the intense cold was a serious drawback to thousands short of coal, roast turkeys and comfortable clothing. We look for a change in the weather to something better by New Year's day; for after one of these freezing touches of Alaska we are apt to have a relieving south wind from Cuba.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TRAVELLER.-Yesterday afternoon Mr. Linneus Yale, Jr., of Sheldon Falls, Mass., was found dead in his room at French's Hotel, of which house he had been a guest. There were no marks of violence upon the body nor any evidence of poison apparent, and it was therefore presumed that death had resulted from heart disease or other natural cause, The Coroners' office was, however, notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

WALKED OVERBOARD .- At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael Burke had succeeded so well in imbibing the necessary amount of liquor for the proper celebration of the day that he walked off the pier at the foot of Fourth street, East river. He was fished out by officer Nugent, of the Eleventh precinct, and having been wrung out and dried was sent to his home sobered and thankful.

STABBING AFFRAY.-Last night, about eleven o'clock, Patrick Callahan, of No. 87 Mulberry street, made his appearance in the Fourteenth precinct station house, dabbled with the blood which had come from a severe gash in his neck, and reported that a few minutes before he had been assamited at the corner of Elm and Howard streets by a party of roughs, one of whom had indicted the stab. He was mable to give any description of the persons, all of whom were unknown to him, and hence no arrests were made. As Callahan's wound appeared to be of a serious nature he was sent to Bellevue Hospital by the police.

A Mystery of Axy States. made his appearance in the Fourteenth precinct A MYSTERY IN ANN STREET.-For some time past

Andrew Stabbin, a tailor, fifty years of age, has been employed at 19 Ann street, and latterly was accustomed to sleep in the building. It was his habit to tomed to sleep in the building. It was his habit to retire at an early hour and he was generally abstemious. Last evening at half-past ten o'clock Edward Parry and Patrick Powers, who do business in the building, happening to go to the house, found the body of Stabbin lying at the foot of the stairway. It was already rigid, and life had apparently been extinct for some time. There were no marks of violence upon it, and the case was pronounced to be another instance of sudden death from natural causes. Officers Williard and Schneider, of the Second precinct, were cailed, and taking charge of the body they removed it to the Seckman street station house, where an inquest will be held this morning by one of the coroners.

Shot by Accident.—At balf-past eleven o'clock

SHOT BY ACCIDENT .- At baif-past eleven o'clock last night Louis Brown and Christian Hughler were in the saloon No. 130 Greenwich street, Brown handling a loaded revolver, while Hughler stood by ling a loaded revolver, while Hughler stood by listening intently to his explanations of the mysteries of the toy. Suddenly a barrel of the weapon was discharged by Brown's carelessness and the ball struck Hughler in the breast. Brown, affrighted at this unboward event, fled at the moment he saw his friend lait and was not found up to a late hour last night. The wound of Hughler being examined it was found that it had gianced downward, but the surgeons were unable to find it. They were, however, of the opinion that the hijery would not be attended with serious consequences.

LARGE SEIZURE OF CICARS AT BALTIMORE.

Barrisonia, Dec. 25, 1835.
Twenty-seven thousand objects were seven on the teamer Cuba, from Havana, vest roup, en vicadion AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

A roaring fire, a soft carpet, a lounge, aye, a good old armchair, with the anticipation of a smoking turkey and a pudding piping hot, would have been far more preferable than the inducements of all the theatres yesterday, notwithstanding which, however, they were all well attended, for the attractions were great and the people anxious to spend money.

Pike's Opera House.
The display tast evening at this palace of opera bouge was sterling. Much as may have been the regret at Mile. Tostee's unfortunate mishap, the audience evidently enjoyed the excellent interpretation of Mile, Irma in "Les Bavards," while her impersonation of the principal role in "La Chanson de Portunio" was greeted with loud tokens of approval. The matines to-day will consist of the beautiful productions mentioned, while able. Ducies will appear as La Grande buchesse this evening. The operahouse last night was well blied, and it is needless to say that the charming offenbachina airs and the recollection of Leduc's admirable impersonations still linger in the inlines of the brany Christians visitors who went to take a hast night.

Theatra Erancuis.

"Geneviève de Brabant" is nearing its final nights, and its last matinee will be given to-day. It would seem as if Offenhach intended this bouquet of charming nonsense for the holidays specially. In this opera he showers bon bons of delicious melodies among the audience, delights their eyes with be-wildering tableaux and promotes good humor by his frienistably come gendarmes. As a matter of consequence every one needs to the Français—some, by the way, under the impression that dabet is santa Chus.

Niblo's Garden.
Not satisfied with all the Christman stories, about London, its envirous and eccentricities, a numerous assemblage of young ladies and gentlemen and a considerable number over fifty wended their way to-wards Nibio's at the matin c. The afternion performance, however was even more largely attended. The scenes throughout were suggestive of romance, though many of the medients were not unfamiliar. The manner of which "lifer bara" was placed upon the stage choice seneral aladication, though the menacement would do wen in dispensing with a learner of the stage of the s lew obnoxious c

Olympic Theatre. "Humpty bumpty" was a big feature with the boys resterday. Parents of all shades and descriptions were undoubtedly bored to death by their precocious offspring to bring them to see Fox pelted with brickbats and "do" the policeman. A large number of old larges and gentlemen was present, but the majority of the andience was composed of plamp lattle schoolboys, who must have undoubtedly obtained good conduct mediats at their Christianas examination. In a word, they were in costacted with everything they saw and heard, and left with sufficient subjects for a month's dream.

Broadway Theatre. Broadway Theatre. Both at the manne of "Rosina Meadows" and evening performance of the "Emerald Ring," the Broadway theatre was well filled by a decidedly enthusiastic audience. No doubt the cold weather, and it was bitter cold at all the matimics, stimulated the audience to exertion, for certainly the "Emerald Ring" never received more demonstrative tokens of approbation. Without making any classification in the matimality of the crowded audience, it was evident that everything Barney did was justifiable for he always turned up in Jime to do a good turn) and he, with his bouncing better haif, were received with sincere approval.

Three performances were given yesterday. The attractions were exceedingly varied, and not a few braved the piercing wind to behold the mysteries of the Museum, as well as the excellent interpretation which the classical burlesque of "ixion" receives at the hands of the Lydia Thompson trouge.

New York Theatre.
The Worrelt Sisters made their best hit at the matinee yesterday afternoon, when they produced "Barbe Bleus" in their best style. The three nyraphs impersonated their roles in a manner which evidently satisfied their host or visitors. A change of pro-gramme, however, will shortly be deemed requisite.

Bowery Theatre. The was no mistaking the rush yesterday. The placards outside the building explained all No less than six new pieces were uncounced-six that would have taken any other company a month to to have even studied. The result was tremendous, for an entrance into the estable-ment in the even-ing particularly was a matter that would require physical strength to effect. Think of it, "The Avenger," "The Moor of Sieily," "Busby Boy," "Wizard Skup!" "Valentine and Orson," and other novelites. The Boweryan's got more the attrenal last evening than the inhabitants of more distant parts could have witnessed reasonably in a month.

Pork Theatre, Brooklyn. The Oriental drama "Aladdin," about which so many young gentlemen have read in the "Arabian Nights" without the knowledge of watchful parents, was produced yesterday at the Park theatre, with additional improvements. The theatre was woll blied, and the style in which the place was presented

elicited very favorable comm-Brooklyn Academy of Music. Wallack's company and the "Honeymoon" were the inducements held out to the good people of after their pudding and turkey. Strong inducements too—a charming comedy and a standard company. How is it that Miss Annie Ward was advertised to

appear in Brooklyn and at Wallack's theatre at tac Central Park Garden. The grand Caristmas festival so happily begun at this winter palace on Monday last columnated yesterday in a programme of entertainment as long as that of a London convert or a Paris bili of farc. Schoopfer's Tyrocan singers, the Zanfretta family. Thomas's ortholdra and the grams automatic theatre were a few of the attractions.

New York Harmonic Society. Last evening the seventeenth annual performance of the "Messiah" was given by the New York Harmonic Society at Steinway Hall. Perhaps of all the attractions in the way of public entertainments none was more appropriate to the occasion. Notwitastanding the bitter coidness of the night the spacious hall was crowded to the doors, proving un mistakably that a love of music in its sublime st. has induences paramount, sincere and disinterests t. True the "Messiah" is not new, but the grand composition is nevertheless fresh and green in the minis of those who ever cherish the distinct recollection of probably the grandest work extant. The performance was rendered somewhat interesting last evening by the first appearance in this city of Miss evening by the first appearance in this city of Mass Julia E. Houston, of boston, a lady who throughout the entire evening created a decidedly favorable impression. Miss Heuston would probably have shoute to much greater advantage at an ordinary concert, but as it was she acquitted berself in a manner that merits the laginest commendation. Miss Adeande Philips, an old favorite was a tainly never in better voice. To the several portions which fell to her share she did amps justice and the encors which greated her remained of the Shall Feed His Flock? Was, to say the least justly demanded. One of Mr. Sungson's besteforts was his beautiful interpretation of "he shold and Sec." Mr. Simpson was deserved y applanded, his conception of ordors elinging generally being worthly of praise. Mr. W. H. Beckett was particularly effective in "The Poople that wasked in Darkness," and even more so in aria "Why do the Nationse" The chorus of the Harmonic Society was in full force, and it is almost needless to say limit, with perhaps one or two of the very sightleat exceptions, everything went off admirably. All the energies of the great combination seemed to be centred in the grant "Hallelmah," which was unquestionably given with powerful effect. In line land "Messiah," under the direction of Mr. F. L. Etter, was produced in a creditable manner, prassoworth, to the artists and certainly satisfactory to the artists and certains and cert Julia E. Houston, of Boston, a lady who throughout was produced in a creditable manner, prasseworth to the artists and certainly satisfactory to the a-

Ball of the Mutual Base Ball Club. The annual bail of the Mateat Base ball Chie was given at Irving Hall last evening, and was in over y way a decided success. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and from the centre hung a large mag with "Mutual B. B. Club" and two clasped hands inscribed thereon. A large numb

clasped hands inscribed thereon. A large number of canary birds were suspended around the oad and warbled sweetly whenever the music for a mount recased. The decorations were under the charge of Mr. John Wildey.

The festivals of this club are always looked forward to as among the events of the season, and can recurrence of the adam is harled with gianness to a merry and social party. The company was far and select and the occasion enjoyable. It would as a difficult matter to describe the elegance and brilliancy of the toness of the ladies who graved the occasion with their presence. Wallace furnished the music. The ladies seemed to know he seem that a fatigue, and their fortunate partners were alreading in orest. The Multials disalgued as much proficency last evening in deacing as they do in the playing showing themselves ready for all concreteles. This affair cannot be considered, a "goal" ban, as the arrangements were made off a goal of the affections made, as were also "house rule into the affections of the many prefly young afters were dead of some of the many prefly young afters were also to the many prefly young afters after the second of the many prefly young afters after the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young after the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young after the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young afters made in the second of the many prefly young after the second of the many prefly young after the second of the many prefly young after the second of the second